

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.  
George L. Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00  
Six months.....3.00  
Three months.....1.50  
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....2.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75  
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per week, daily only.....6 cents  
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.  
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....1 cent

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....2 cents

Thirty pages.....3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Bell Kinkaid.  
Counting-Room.....Main 2015 A 673

Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 674

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

Vol. 96. No. 223

## Circulation During January.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date.  | Copies.   | Date.       | Copies. |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1  | 100,250   | 17 (Sunday) | 113,191 |
| 2  | 100,250   | 18          | 102,910 |
| 3  | 100,250   | 19          | 102,910 |
| 4  | 100,250   | 20          | 102,910 |
| 5  | 100,250   | 21          | 102,910 |
| 6  | 100,250   | 22          | 102,910 |
| 7  | 100,250   | 23          | 102,910 |
| 8  | 100,250   | 24 (Sunday) | 114,570 |
| 9  | 100,250   | 25          | 102,910 |
| 10   | 100,250   | 26          | 102,910 |
| 11   | 100,250   | 27          | 102,910 |
| 12   | 100,250   | 28          | 102,910 |
| 13   | 100,250   | 29          | 102,910 |
| 14   | 100,250   | 30          | 102,910 |
| 15   | 100,250   | 31 (Sunday) | 114,570 |
| 16   | 100,250   |             |         |
| Total for the month.....                                     | 3,251,090 |             |         |
| Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... | 74,814    |             |         |
| Net number distributed.....                                  | 3,176,276 |             |         |
| Average daily distribution.....                              | 102,479   |             |         |

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of January was 730 per cent. W. B. Carr.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of February.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

4y terms expires April 25, 1905.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

## NO REPUBLICAN STATE ISSUE.

With Republican job-holders busily laying the wires to capture their coming State Convention, with patronage the basis of party organization, and with the Globe-Democrat ignoring this fact and hiding it under an effort to prove that Butler dominates the Democracy, it is difficult to see in what particular the Republicans of Missouri can hope to offer voters anything that approaches an improved administration of the State's business.

Akins, Frank D. Roberts, Joseph H. Harris and the "bunch" will control the Republican Convention. They are in the saddle and their rule is founded in patronage. At present the only disturbing factor, Kerens, boss of the "outs," is passive, leaving a clear field to the others.

Relative to State questions, what does this mean as to the standing which the Republican party will have before the people? It means that the party's leaders do not propose, in the faint hope of carrying the State, to forego a monopolistic clench upon the "trail to Washington." It means that the gang in charge figures primarily on the Federal patronage, their sole subsistence these many years. It means that a figurehead State candidate will be put up to raise a hullabaloo about the Democratic machine. It means that, if this hullabaloo should be accomplished its object and to swing the State, the "pie-counter" outfit would extend their operations to include the State offices. It means that the Republicans of Missouri cannot come forward sincerely in behalf of an improved administration of State departments and institutions. It means that the old Republican machine, which has been fostered and nourished in corruption—there's been nothing else to keep it alive—would cure alleged Democratic corruption by substituting its sordid self for Democracy.

With reference to corruption as it is charged, as it exists and as it has existed, Democracy can say, first, that at Jefferson City and in St. Louis three-fourths of the corrupted men were Republicans. It can say further that it evolved the prosecutors who have sought to punish the offenders of both parties. And it can say that its party is sponsor for the "Missouri Idea," that idea which has awakened the voters to a higher sense of their responsibility, and which must spur every Democrat in office to entertain a higher conception of his official duty.

When the Globe insists that Butler is the Democratic party and that The Republic's plea for his elimination is "farical," the weakness of Republican argument that Democracy is the party of corruption becomes apparent. The Globe is limited to ridicule of Democratic effort at improvement, having nothing to say of Republican endeavor in that direction—nothing to tell of a movement to cast out its Schweickardts, its Schwabachers, its Indians of St. Louis and its pie-counter experts in the State at large.

## EXHIBITS WILL BE READY.

Through exchanges, The Republic notes that a disposition exists in the East to question the readiness of the Exposition Company to receive and properly install the vast bulk of exhibits which soon will arrive in enormously large consignments.

Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, states that, from assurances received through the seventeen heads of department under him, he can safely promise the best record ever made. He declares positively that at this stage of the work the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is four weeks ahead of the point to which the Chicago Fair had reached ten weeks before the opening day. Mr. Skiff is experienced in the business of handling and classifying exhibits. The men under him are the best of the country in their respective fields. All are positive that they will not be behindhand; that the exhibit places will be ready for the world's inspection April 30. This should set at rest the more uneasy, or critical, of the exhibitors.

Only two factors figure in the situation which

contain the possibility of delays, and they are outside of the complete control of the Fair Company. These two factors are the exhibitors themselves and the railroads. Preparations by the Exposition management provide for the installation of exhibits by a system which should operate with clocklike precision; but the co-operation of the exhibitors is essential. And it is of paramount importance that, two or three weeks hence, when the exhibits begin to arrive in largest quantities, there be no freight congestion or lengthy delays in the delivery of the goods.

At this time nothing exists to show that the exhibitors will not promptly perform their function or that the railroads will be unable to meet the task confronting them. Let us have no more of this Jeremiah talk about a prospective "fall-down."

## ANOTHER CHANCE FOR HAY.

Of course, the profundities of diplomacy are not wholly fathomable in the newspaper offices of this country. Foreign policy is perhaps the one function of government which cannot be successfully "edited." The whole story may not be unfolded to public gaze. Opinion goes groping around, making what it can of the surface events. This applies in a degree to Hay's recent adventure into the far Eastern mix-up.

The Republic's sentiments upon the features which suggest how far the Secretary has actually involved this nation in the "Oriental situation" have been expressed. In this particular we are "for" the Government. In other words, the Secretary's altruistic desire to preserve China from the buffets of both Russian and Japan promises an American attitude perilously like that of the man who umpired a fight by receiving the blows of both combatants and gave the victory to him that struck the hardest.

The Washington Post advances a proposition which is eminently logical. If China, says the Post, why not Korea? To the Post it appears, as it must appear to all, that the country most seriously in danger of losing its "administrative entity" is Korea. The Hermit Kingdom is getting it "going and coming."

As policeman of international morality, as guardian of "entities," a role pleasing to our statesman, why not serve notice that Japan and Russia shall leave Korea alone and limit the zone of war to their own territory? And there is no doubt of Korea's preference; she is, in effect, droning the equivalent of that highly appropriate ballad, "Please go way and let me sleep."

"There seems to be no doubt," says our Washington contemporary, "as to Korea's unwillingness to furnish battlegrounds for Russia and Japan. On several occasions her official representatives have protested against foreign interference cloaked as a mission of friendship and protection. Korea is in far greater peril than China, so far as concerns her peace, her prosperity, her national existence, and the United States has infinitely more right to interest itself in her predicament than to meddle with China, which does not appear to need foreign intervention nor to have asked for it."

Realizing also that there are American interests in the Hermit Kingdom, holders of which will be pleased to escape the conflict, we do not see that our Secretary of Diplomacy can fail to seize this other opportunity of effecting a coup. Surely, he will politely notify Russia and Japan that they must pack their traps and go. He must, in consistency, say that Russia—upon peril of American reproaches—shall confine the operations of her 30,000 Cossacks and her innumerable thousands of other soldiery to territory north of the Yalu; and that Japan—upon peril of Secretary Hay's disapproval—will for several hundred thousand men, her victorious fleets, her armament offensive and defensive, must either fight somewhere up in Siberia or upon the high seas.

## FLOWERS FOR THE FAIR.

Students of nature will find out on Skinker road something to interest them with the coming of the first warm days.

The landscape department of the Fair has been at work all of the winter in its effort to meet Nature more than half way. Acres of grass and hundreds of shrubs, to say nothing of thousands of plants, have been put to earth with all of the aids to early and rich growth that science has devised.

When the spring sun and rain strike the Exposition grounds there will bud into rich beauty the greatest panorama of vegetable loveliness that the world has ever seen. Four or five weeks should see the magic upspringing of the magnificent lawns that bedeck the grounds, and the opening days of the Fair will find all of the region spotted with color to the everlasting shame of the rainbow.

## COMMON-SENSE POLICY.

The municipal authorities of San Francisco have advised the Board of Public Works to arrange in the future, when street and sewer improvements are contemplated, for the burial of wires and cables. The idea is to reserve space within the streets for conduits, so that the pavements need not be destroyed in carrying on quasi-public work.

This action recalls the recommendations made nearly three years ago by Mayor Wells. He urged enlargement of the subway district and the removal of all poles and overhead wires. He recommended that sewers be constructed and water mains be laid in advance of street paving work, and recommended that corporations, such as lighting and telephone companies, put in mains and lay conduits before contractors should begin to construct or reconstruct any thoroughfare.

Mayor Wells took the common-sense view. He desired to have underground work finished first, and thus, by dispensing with the necessity of disturbing the streets, preserve the permanent pavements. The corporations respected his wishes to a great extent, probably as much as was possible under conditions. Finally, perhaps, this rule will become more general. It is in every way beneficial.

The removal of poles and wires from streets and public places is a question which is receiving universal attention. Electrical Engineer Walter C. Allen of Washington City advises the District Commissioners that greater authority should be acquired from Congress in order to regulate wiring in thoroughfares and alleys. The Electrical Department has met with success in controlling the situation, but it can enforce better results, and more quickly, by means of better laws.

In Harrisburg there are more than 5,200 poles in the streets, and great efforts are being made to get rid of them. The city intends to have not only telephone, telegraph and electric lighting wires and poles removed, but also trolley-rod poles. The City Engineer of Toronto recommends in his last report that action be taken to cause the placing of wires underground.

Of course, the large plans proposed for extension

of the underground district boundaries in St. Louis cannot be put into effect until after the World's Fair. Much of the work would be done in the central-western part of the city, which will be frequented by millions of people throughout the year. The actual operations must be delayed, therefore, until next spring.

It is necessary, however, that the Board of Public Improvements should settle all legislative and technical questions in ample time, so that the work may be started within a year. This is a big and troublesome proposition, demanding close attention. St. Louis should take the lead in expanding the subway district and it should cause the work to be done by method, so as to clear whole sections of poles and wires and make the expansion steadily progressive.

The death of Senator Hanna writes the last chapter of the life of William McKinley. The peculiar devotion between these two notable Americans was an important incident in the annals of our statesmanship; and while either lives in the public mind the other will be inseparably a part of his public career.

"Twenty-five years ago to-day in St. Louis" the Republicans held a "harmony" meeting and ousted the City Central Committee. Probably they were also having those "honest" primaries.

If there is a poet among the Exposition Filipinos he will doubtless be moved by a deep emotion of thankfulness to write an ode to spring—when it comes.

If brave Bill Anthony were in the Russian Navy he would be kept busy repeating his famous monologue: "Sir, I have to report that the ship is sinking."

There are some in St. Petersburg who think that the Admiralty should take a day off.

"Alexieff admits" promises to go thundering down the ages with "Buller begs to say."

Meanwhile, the American marine is on the move.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## On Mr. Williams's Speech.

The Democratic leader in the House gives us real joy. What American politician since Lincoln has had a more felicitous method of expressing his opinions? Mr. Williams has a good head, and his thoughts are seasoned with spicy humor of a strictly American brand. Seriousness and fun are delightfully allied. Arguing against the resurrection of the currency question, in favor of the theory that issues are made by conditions and environment, he observed: "In 1886 the Democratic party stood for bi-metalism, and so far as the question of ratio is concerned, I believe God, in his wisdom, fixed for silver and gold the same law that rules with respect to the price of cotton, or corn, or a ballet dancer, or an opera singer—the law of supply and demand." He added, with rare and charming frankness and good humor, that the more he read of history the more he believed the Confederate States were right in their interpretation of the Constitution—which was no reason for fighting the Civil War again, or brooding over a difference which had become obsolete. His closer arguments are admirable for cogency and clearness, but what gives them their charm is the infusion of such illustrations as he made the other day in debate: "The claim that the Republican party is responsible for the prosperity, which the gentleman leaves to be inferred, reminds me of an old Lincoln story. A woodpecker sat on the top of a tree, and he pecked and pecked and pecked, until a strong wind came along and blew the tree and the woodpecker to the ground. That woodpecker believed to this day he pecked the tree down." He is not a pitiless story-teller.

On the contrary, his humor and his anecdotes come in only to support the position which he has assumed, and we have not noticed any instance of mere jesting apart from the purposes for which legislatures are assembled.

## The Butler Verdict.

Without reference to Butler's guilt or innocence, the finding of the jury, as well as the other holding of the State Supreme Court, must cause prosecuting attorneys and citizens charged with the prosecution of men accused of municipal corruption to wonder how the demands of justice are to be met. If accomplices in bribery are not to be accredited in court, the question naturally arises how can there ever be a conviction for this crime, a crime that is apparently the greatest menace to municipal government in America to-day. Reputable witnesses, ministers, lawyers, and business men are not invited to be present when bribery deals are consummated. The boudoir and his victim usually transact their crooked business behind closed doors and without witnesses. Heretofore the prosecution of such cases has relied almost wholly upon one side or the other of the assemblymen testified to having received a bribe from him. What more could the prosecution be expected to show? The bribery is practically undisputed, but the Fulton jury acquits Butler of having been in it.

## A Kansas City Opinion.

The political issue that is of overwhelming importance to the people of Missouri at this time is that "altered by corruption in public office. The question of a local influence in politics and Government is the one of vital moment to the State, and it will continue to be the acute issue until it is decided against boodles. Mr. Folk is the conspicuous representative of the side of honesty in this contest. The Star believes that Mr. Folk has shattered his party by attacking corruption. He has shown the Star that the Star has advised the Democratic party that it cannot afford to turn down the prosecutor of boodles. Whether there are other honest men in the Democratic party is quite beside the question. Mr. Folk is the one man whose nomination by that party would stand as a clear statement by the Democrats that they are against the influence of boodles in public affairs.

## As to Irving's Opinion.

Sir Henry was angry. The audiences at Chicago were not so large as he had expected. The city authorities had come between the wind and his gentility. So he felt called upon to give an imitation of Mr. Richard Mansfield at the end of the third act of "Louis XI" on Saturday. "And I would like it to be thoroughly understood by you," said he, "that sometimes much more is written for me to act than I have time to do. I earnestly beg of you to exert all your influence to allay the feeling of panic which at present exists among the officials of your great city." What would the foolish carpet knight say of an American actor who made a show of himself in London under similar circumstances? Doubtless he would suggest that the public safety was of more importance than the box office receipts of any poor player.

## The Real Issues of the War.

New York Evening Post.  
To say that Russia is fighting merely for ice-free ports on the Pacific and Japan for an outlet in Korea would be to make a superficial analysis of a much greater contest. The fight is between Eastern and Western civilization—a strife that is traceable to the very beginning of recorded history. If Japan wins, the East will have the chance to reassert itself and to develop along national lines. If Russia conquers, the East generally will sink to the position of vassal and customer of the West.

## Congressman Shaffroth's Resignation.

Philadelphia Inquirer.  
It shows that there are honest men in Congress as well as out of it, and it is an incident which some pessimists would do well to ponder over.

## Editor's Opinion of Advance Agent.

Beatrice (Neb.) Express.  
Mr. Shipman is foolish to waste his time traveling over the country ahead of a "show." His talents would be better employed working a bigger graft.

## MEMBERS OF THE WEDNESDAY CLUB DELIGHTED WITH GRIGGS'S EPIGRAMS

Luxury of Modern Life Discussed in a Succession of Pithy Sentences.

Edward Howard Griggs talked before the Wednesday Club yesterday. Mr. Griggs once held a professorship in Leland Stanford University. He resigned in order to devote himself to the study of ethical problems.

His talk was a succession of epigrams, relative to the luxury of modern life. He possesses a well-modulated voice and an appealing manner. He held 20 women of the club spellbound by his opinions.

Here are some of the epigrams: "Human living is a process of unstable equilibrium. The audience, most of whom had sipped and slipped to the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday over icy sidewalks, felt in the force of this remark.

"Don't have any unused tools about you in life. Increase of equipment does not mean advance in civilization."

"Man is ridden by his things."

"Man is afraid to walk across the rooms of his dwelling in an upright position for fear of knocking down some of the china plates on the walls."

"Americans are the most recklessly extravagant people alive to-day."

"There is more food wasted on American tables than it would take to support the whole nation of France."

"The Greeks had a mastery over life that we moderns lack. The Greek idea of temperance meant harmony."

"If you have the good fortune to be burned out of house and home you will return to the more primitive and the more essential conditions of life."

"A financial panic is a clearing-house. It is the time when we pay our debts and find out how much we have lost by reckless living."

"Poverty and wealth both have their advantages and their dangers. Poverty may be stern and harsh, but it sometimes calls out the best in man, which wealth would only stifle and smother."

"If you give indiscriminately—a million dollars to a university, for example, or creating sinecures for other men. You must continually keep your finger on the pulse of the nation and prescribe a large dose of money for him."

"Nothing is more harmful for humanity



EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.

than to enlarge opportunities before people are able to use such wisely."

"The modern theory that one must spend lavishly, if able, in order to increase special conditions, is a dangerous fallacy. It is flattering, but fatal. Wealth represents power—the wealth without studying its effect on human life. If I inherit a large sum of money, I cannot utilize this concentrated power—the wealth—without studying its effect on human life. If I employ 100 men to do useless things for me, if I buy lace lavishly, indulging myself with the thought that I am giving employment to a hundred more girls in order to supply my sudden demand for lace, I am destroying the balance of things. I am defeating the desired end and increasing the burden of those who are working to support these same hundred."

"The summer tourist has deluded more simple people than can be reckoned. The tourist goes to a mountain or seaside district and gives the native 44 a day in tips when native services have been cheap before at 75 cents."

"I believe it is better to go without one meal a day for ten years in order to buy a good picture."

"To live well one must not only count the cost but must sometimes spend with splendid abandon—must give all for the sake of something or some one worth while."

"Etiquette is courtesy gone to seed."

## SIR HENRY IRVING TO APPEAR AT THE OLYMPIC.

Henry Irving and his London company will succeed E. H. Sothern at the Olympic. The Irving repertoire includes the presentation of the roles which are firmly identified with his career as an actor. He will appear as Shylock Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and also at the Saturday matinee. Tuesday and Thursday nights he will be seen in a double bill consisting of "Waterloo," which was written especially for Sir Henry, and "The Bells," which still remains one of the most thrilling plays. "Louis XI" will be given only one performance on Saturday evening, and Sir Henry Irving will present once more his splendid characterization of the vindictive and crafty old French King. The usual Wednesday matinee will be omitted during the engagement.

Grace Van Studdford will be seen at the Olympic next week in "The Red Feather," a new comic opera by Reginald De Koven. As a spectacle the unexpected is constantly happening. In this lecture Mr. Holmes will give graphic accounts and illustrations of the Alaska which has interested the entire world in the last six years. The O'Connell, Dawson City, the gold mines and miners' lives and methods, the sad and glorious moments in the life of the Yukon, these will be talked over and shown on the screen in convincing fashion.

Mr. Holmes went to the Yukon last summer and gathered the latest material for this lecture.

For Saturday afternoon Mr. Holmes has selected the subject of "St. Petersburg and the Russian Army." This lecture will be instructive at this moment, when everything pertaining to the present war in the East is sought after as the end of the earth. The illustrations for this lecture are said to be among the finest ever shown.

To-night Hans Loebel will have his benefit at the Olympic. The play which he has selected, "Zerkow," a Russian farce, is a masterpiece of farce. Mr. Loebel will play the part of Hugo Meppel, an umbrella manufacturer. He will interpolate several songs, one of which is new, having been written for the occasion. Next Sunday night the stock company will appear in a double bill, "Adeleide," character tableaux in one act, with music by Beethoven, and a farce-comedy, "Noble, or, The Power of Electricity," by Mueller.

Mr. A. D. Chappell, soprano, will be the soloist at the seventh fortnightly organ recital to be given by Professor Arthur Ingham Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian Church, Mrs.

Chappell will sing "I Will Extol Thee, O Lord," by Costa, and "O Divine Redeemer," by Gounod.

Professor Ingham's selections will include a sonata in D minor by Alexander Scriabin, a cantata in E flat by Callaerts, a pastoral in E major by Lemare, the prelude to the third act and the third chorus from "Lohengrin" by Wagner, "Benediction Nuptiale" by Holms and festive music in D major.

Signor Creatore will give two concerts at the Olympic, February 22, afternoon and evening. He has selected for his program some of the strongest numbers in the band's repertoire, among them "Carmen," and several numbers which he has arranged himself. Mme. Barilli, the soloist, who has long been with Creatore, will sing the soprano numbers.

Treasurer Bud Mantz will have his benefit at the Olympic February 23. The attraction will be the Goodwin in a revival of "A Gilded Fool."

"Captain Barclay," with Charles Richman in the title role, will come to the Grand after "The Crick." The scenes of the piece are laid near Newberg during the Revolutionary War. George Washington is a prominent character. Joseph Kilgour is to impersonate Washington. As Mr. Richman's engagement does not begin until Sunday night, Isabel Irving is to give a special performance of "The Crick" Sunday afternoon.

Roselle Knott comes to the Crawford in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." In which Julia Marlowe appeared two seasons ago. This is Miss Knott's first season as a star. She played Lydia in the original production of "Quo Vadis," and prior to that engagement she was a member of Richard Mansfield's company.

Coming to the Columbia next week are Lafayette, Ellis Nowlan Trio, Bride of Thibet, Lynn Welch, Jerome Meredith and company. Martha Montra, Travesty Band, Manila Quartet, Gertrude Schatt, and company. Helen Wheaton, Lillian Austin, Charles Gloss and son, and Sully and Phelps.

"Yon Yonson" will be the next attraction at the Imperial. It is the only one of the Swedish comedies which has lived beyond its second year, and at the present time its popularity seems to be on the increase rather than on the decline. The company which is presenting it has every reason to be the best that has ever appeared in the play. "The Smart Set" is the current bill.

"The Fatal Wedding," Theodore Kremer's melodrama, is to return to Havlin's next week. This play has been translated into French and German, and is being performed across the water.

"At the Old Cross Roads" is on view here this week. Estha Williams and James M. Brophy appear in the leading parts.

The Bohemian Burlesquers are to give the next show at the Standard. Harvey Parker, the wrestler, will be open to all comers at every performance. A purse of \$5 will be paid to anyone who cannot throw in fifteen minutes. Louise Auber, Vinnie Henshaw, Barton and Wakefield and Ida Nicolai are also on the bill.

The Yamamoto troupe of Japanese wire-walkers and aerial performers are the hit of the current bill. They perform half throw in fifteen minutes. The Standard's World's Fair season is to begin May 30, when the "Merry Maidens" will appear in a spectacular production, varied by vaudeville.

Several new animal acts are announced to take place in the arena at the Zoo next week. Professor Albert Stadler will

exhibit lions, wolves, pumas, bears and dogs in new tricks.

The Musical Carters are headliners at Hashagen's Auditorium this week.

The Broadway Music will open Sunday under the management of Paul Howse.

## CROSS ICE-FILLED RIVER IN AN OPEN BOAT TO WED.

Annie Bertsch and Michael Walsh Married at St. Charles After Risking Lives in Skiff.

Determined not to have their wedding plans upset, Miss Annie Bertsch and Michael Walsh of St. Louis risked their lives in crossing the ice-covered Missouri River at St. Charles in an open boat so they could be married.

After a perilous trip, in which the boat narrowly escaped overturning, the couple were married at St. Charles, where the ceremony was performed Tuesday afternoon. Miss Frieda Gassner of No. 118 South Third street and John J. Schell of No. 264 Pine street had also intended to be married at St. Charles, but when they found that the ferryboat was not running because of the heavy ice, they refused to risk crossing in the skiff, and went to Clayton, where they were married.

Because of her youth, the parents of Miss Bertsch objected to the marriage. Tuesday the couple decided to wed, and thought they could keep the marriage a secret by going to St. Charles.

They took the electric cars at Westport, but when they reached the end of the line they were informed that the ferryboat could not cross to St. Charles because of the danger from the ice.

After considering the question of crossing in a skiff they secured a boatman who offered to make the trip. When in mid-stream the frail craft was nearly overturned by the ice. The couple were saved down the river. Walsh then took an oar and assisted the boatman, and after more than an hour's effort the opposite shore was reached.

After a perilous trip, in which the boat narrowly escaped overturning, the couple were married at St. Charles, where the ceremony was performed Tuesday afternoon. Miss Frieda Gassner of No. 118 South Third street and John J. Schell of No. 264 Pine street had also intended to be married at St. Charles, but when they found that the ferryboat was not running because of the heavy ice, they refused to risk crossing in the skiff, and went to Clayton, where they were married.

Because of her youth, the parents of Miss Bertsch objected to the marriage